THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1831. NO. 40.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood —all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story back building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Sheats will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Sheats made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL.

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Hiecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 20, 1830.

PORCELAIN TEETH,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT, determined to devote himself to his profession, has furnished his room in such a manner as to enable him to discharge his duties faithfully, and to contribute as much as possible to the comfort of his patients.—Persons requiring his professional services, will please call at his room. Having acquired the art of manufacturing Porcelain Teeth in the best manner, he is ready to supply such as prefer them.—On his late visit to the eastern cities, he procured a superior assortment of Natural Teeth, as well as materials for making Artificial ones. Jan 7.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞ The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

European & American Agency;
More particularly with Great Britian and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a TWELFTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh in November, 1831.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Iraly, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. Also, three lots in the town of Albion, in the State of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa. for sale low.

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 17, 1830.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR,
"Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER, received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

November 19, 1830.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY
At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

December 17, 1830—3mo.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open *a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months: two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and John ston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

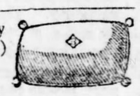
STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830—1y.

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by



ALLEN & GRANT.

January 18, 1831—tf

CAST SHEET LEAD,
Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide, and of any length required; a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c. &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny-Town.

November 30, 1830.—3mo.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in the Iron business, at Z. Packard's rolling mill, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and will transact business under the firm of PACKARD & ESTEP. They have on hand Hoop, Sheet, and Firebed Iron; Juniata Nails; Hammered Shovels and Spades; Straw Cutters; Steel Plate Hoes and Shovels—superior articles, all warranted. ☞ Any orders from their friends will be promptly executed, on the most accommodating terms.

Z. PACKARD.
Jan 11—1mo. EPH'M ESTEP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *James Miller*, of Deer township, Storekeeper, has this day executed to us an assignment of all his estate—real personal, and mixed—in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall, within ninety days from this date, execute a release of all their demands. The release and assignment may be seen at the house of Mahlon Rogers, corner of Grant and Third streets.—*January* 18, 1831.

MAHLON ROGERS,
JOHN B. WARDEN,

Pittsburgh, January 21—tf.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE new and splendid Steam Boat, LOUISVILLE, N. Gray, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Pruncila Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞ The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Alexandria Turnpike Road, will meet at the house of General James Murray, at Murraysville, on Monday, the 7th day of March, to elect three Managers to conduct the concerns of the company for one year.

SAM'L JACK,
February 1.—3t* Treasurer.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.

TO all afflicted with these troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated Specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities, superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. Since the discovery of this valuable medicine, numbers have experienced its salutary and happy effects. Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by those who have used it. In all cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, and other consumptive affections, by the use of this article they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. This Specific has relieved and cured the most violent cases, in which other medicines have failed to give any relief. It operates by gentle expectorations, and may be given to infants and children with the greatest safety.

Lancaster county, Pa., March 5, 1829.

It is with no small degree of thankfulness that I now address for the public good, and to inform you of the works of Divine Providence, produced through the agency of the valuable medicine called De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I have been for the last six months confined to the house, and the latter part to my room, attended by two of the ablest physicians in the country, who, finding my disease a consumption, abandoned me to the will of Providence. I heard of the above medicine, and purchased two bottles, which I imagined did me good; I therefore purchased two more, which, to the astonishment of my family and doctors, performed a perfect cure. With due respect, I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JACOB RANDSKOM.

DR. RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS!

An invaluable remedy for Indigestion in its most complicated forms.

OF the variety of diseases to which the human system is subject, few are more stubborn, none more distressing or destructive to the constitution, than Indigestion or Sour Somach. The disease prevails to a great extent and has so generally baffled the skill of the faculty, that a remedy easy of administration is truly a desideratum in every place. The truth of this statement is confirmed by the experiments of thousands who have suffered under it, who, after having used many remedies to no purpose, are now obliged to have recourse to such palliatives, as they may chance to find most conducive to their comfort. By Indigestion is meant loss of appetite, and great weakness, particularly of the legs, and a wasting of the whole system, Heartburn, or any uneasy sensation of heat about the pit of the stomach, which is sometimes attended with nausea or sickness of the stomach and vomiting, belching up of water, which is generally sour, paleness of the countenance, costiveness, languor, giddiness, lowness of spirits, disturbed sleep, palpitation of the heart, flatulency, &c.

These symptoms vary in different persons, some experiencing more of them, and some less, each in the order and degree of his own particular case.

These Pills act as a powerful tonic, neutralise the acid upon the stomach, give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, restore the appetite, remove nausea at the stomach, and ultimately recover the health of the patient. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a *safe and mild* purgative, and are not surpassed by any medicine.

As a proof of the pre-eminent virtues of these Pills, over all Anti-Dyspeptic remedies, the proprietor inserts the following copy of a letter dated

BALTIMORE COUNTY, June 9, 1828.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Rush's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. I have suffered under that disease, in most of its forms, for upwards of four years, have traveled much, and had the advice of several eminent physicians, none of which were of much service to me, and I had lost almost every hope of ever being restored to health. I had lost upwards of forty pounds of flesh, and become so weak (particularly in my legs) that I found the least exercise excessively fatiguing. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of your Pills, I determined to give them a trial, anticipating from the use of them no better result than had attended the use of all the other remedies I had taken—but in this I was happily disappointed. In a few days I found my appetite much improved, my food rested easy on my stomach, my sleep restored, and in the course of a few weeks I felt myself a new creature. It is now nearly four months since, and I have had no return of the disease. Some of my neighbors, whom I recommended the Pills to, have used them with like good effect. Considering your Pills therefore an invaluable medicine, I cannot withhold my feeble testimony in their favor.

I am sir, your obliged and humble servant,
[Signed] J. B. HARRIS.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Also, by CHAS. AVERY & Co. corner of Second and Wood streets. January 28—5

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial,	per ream, 2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do. 1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do. 1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do. 2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do. 1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31¼ a 75
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

POETRY.

THE PALMER.—By Mrs. Hemans.

The faded palm branch in his hand
Show'd pilgrim from the Holy Land.—Scott.

Art thou come from the far-off land at last?
Thou that hast wander'd long! [pass'd,
Thou art come to a home whence the smile hath
With the merry voice of song.

For the sunny glance and the bounding heart,
Thou wilt seek—but all are gone:
They are parted even as waters part,
To meet in the deep alone!

And thou—from thy lip is fled the glow,
From thine eye the light of morn;
And the shades of thought o'erhang thy brow,
And thy cheek with life is worn.

Say, what hast thou brought from the distant shore,
For thy wasted youth to pay?
Hast thou treasure to bring thee joys once more?
Hast thou vassals to smooth thy way?

"I have brought but the palm branch in my hand,
Yet I call not my bright youth lost!
I have won but high thought in the Holy Land,
Yet I count not too dear the cost!

"I look on the leaves of the deathless tree,
These records of my track;
And better than youth in its flush of glee,
Are the memories they give me back!

"They speak of toil, and of high emprise,
As in words of solemn cheer,
They speak of lonely victories
O'er Pain, and Doubt, and Fear.

"They speak of scenes, which have now become
Bright pictures in my breast;
Where my spirit finds a glorious home,
And the love of my heart can rest.

"The colors pass not from *these* away,
Like tints of shower or sun;
Oh! beyond all treasures that know decay,
Is the wealth my soul hath won!

"A rich light thence o'er my life's decline,
An inborn light is cast;
For the sake of the Palm from the Holy Shrine,
I bewail not my bright days past!"

POLITICAL.

From the National Gazette.

We intimated last week an intention to relate briefly the case of Mr. Canning's Embassy to Lisbon, which was investigated both in and out of Parliament, with so much rigor. It will show how far the British cabinet were from being able to do with impunity, what appears to us much less reprehensible than the mission of Mr. Randolph.

The embassy in question took place in 1814. We scarcely need say how justly eminent and admired Mr. Canning then was, and the extent in which he afterwards demonstrated his right to the highest favors and exaltation, which his government and country could bestow. He had rendered the most important services as a member of Parliament, and the head of the department of foreign affairs; he was *truly* a scholar, an orator, and a statesman; in social life, in all his domestic relations, which included those of husband and father,—in private deportment, in his personal qualities and manners, he enjoyed universal esteem by universal acknowledgment. If any man could be thought or proclaimed perfectly qualified to represent the monarchy at any foreign court—with dignity, éclat, grace, steadfastness, and efficiency, it was he, the profound, experienced, eloquent politician, and the consistent, liberal, accomplished gentleman.

The eldest son of Mr. Canning, whom he most tenderly loved, and who fully deserved his affection and care, was dangerously ill. It was believed by the Faculty that the climate of Lisbon might save the son's life. To Lisbon, then, the father resolved to go, in his private capacity, with his patient; and he had made his preparations for a residence of some months in that city, when the ministry, with whom he had coalesced a few months before, believing, or affecting to believe, that the Prince Regent of Portugal meant to return without delay from Brazil to Portugal, and that the latter country would then be the theatre of important negotiations, offered him the Portuguese embassy, which he accepted. He chose the lowest scale of salary; he received £6000 per annum less than his immediate predecessor, Sir Charles Stuart, had enjoyed. He proceeded immediately to his post; *established himself* there, on a footing suitable to his personal and official character; he expended much more than the official allowance, large as it was, in the employment of secretaries, in elegant hospitality, and all the modes by which such representation becomes creditable, and otherwise operative. *The moment he learned that the Prince Regent of Portugal had postponed the period of his return, he sent his resignation to London*, but continued to live at Lisbon in nearly the same style of expense, chiefly for the benefit of his countrymen. *As long as he performed no official duty, he refused to receive any public pay.* The Ministry re-invested him with the office, and the accension of the war of 1815 gave him quite enough of the most important diplomatic business.

Nevertheless, a great clamor was raised at home, on the grounds that "the real purpose of the mission was to procure a place for the right hon. gentleman"—that the ministry meant the more effectually to secure him as an auxiliary, to reward him as a partisan, or avert him as a possible adversary;—that they had invented a new species of *sinecure;* that he had pocketed the salary without having earned it by real service; in short, that the affair was "a gross, scandalous, outrageous job." In the House of Commons, it was particularly so described and reprobated by Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Herries. Mr. Lambton, now Lord Durham,—a member of the present ministry (Lord Privy Seal,)—on the 6th of May, 1817, brought forward a series of very strong resolutions against the ministry, which he prefaced with a most severe and cogent speech, beginning with the statement that "it was not the conduct of the individual (Mr. Canning) which he arraigned, but the charge which he had to prefer was against his Majesty's ministers, of delinquency, by which, in his opinion, they had subjected themselves to an impeachment, for a criminal misapplication of the public money for the most corrupt private purposes,—a waste of the public treasure, ascribable to the lowest species of political barter and intrigue." Mr. Canning made a very ingenious and brilliant defence, yet there were *ninety-six votes* for Mr. Lambton's motion, and the country was not satisfied.

Now if such were the proceedings and feelings, in Great Britain, on the occasion which we have thus merely sketched, ought any surprise to be felt at Washington, or elsewhere, that something similar has followed Mr. Randolph's mission, which is so much less excusable in any point of view? It is, in fact, the invention of *a new species of sinecure* in our political system:—the executive government admit that the incapacity of the envoy to act or remain at his only proper post was anticipated;—secession from that post was stipulated and allowed; his proxy was known to be a mere youth; his return to Russia, at any time, could not but be deemed extremely problematical. Mr. Lambton made it one of the grounds of his accusation of the British ministry and Mr. Canning, that when this statesman was tired of his place, "the important business of the Lisbon mission was left under the sole guidance of a *Charge d' Affaires;*" but that Charge was a trained diplomatist, and a man of considerable talents.

Every one knows that an individual more likely to desert his errand, or commit strange freaks abroad, than Mr. Randolph, could not have been found in the whole array of our public men. The attempt to pass him through the public understanding, as one specially entitled and eligible to the office of a minister and representative of this republic in Europe, can be paralleled only by Lord Peter's effort to impose his brown loaf upon his dear brothers as "excellent good mutton." The whole scene in the Tale of the Tub deserves to be consulted as an illustration of what has passed in Congress on the side of the Administration speakers, respecting this memorable appointment. We are not at all astonished nor indignant that a motion has been made to suppress the salary of an envoy to St. Petersburgh, who is known to be resident in London, and well enough to have been introduced at the British court. And, with regard to the complaint that an absent man is attacked, how is justice to be done to the country, otherwise than by an immediate investigation and rebuke?—The question is instant,—as if a general, in time of war, on a foreign expedition, had retired from his station—the true scene of his duty—to a distance of many hundred miles.

From the New York American, January 25.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

The attempt of Mr. Cambreleng to justify Mr. Randolph's abandonment of his post, by the example of Mr. King, who, on his way from Liverpool to London, halted for a week or two at Cheltenham, and of Mr. Brown, who, after his resignation was sent in, though before a successor was appointed, went to the waters of Barege, can surely deceive no one. Mr. K. was not yet accredited at the British Court, and at Cheltenham was within twelve hours' ride of London. Yet, even under these circumstances, *he did not venture to stop at Cheltenham without first ascertaining whether, by doing so, he hazarded any interest of his country, nor until assured by Mr. Canning, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that his immediate arrival in London could not be important, as Ministers were just scattering for the summer vacation; following up that assurance by saying that he himself was about to make an excursion into the country, and would take Cheltenham, as he did, in his way, in order to receive Mr. K's credentials.*

Mr. Brown, as we have said, *had resigned; moreover he was still within the kingdom, and as much at his post as any of the foreign ministers accredited to the United States are, when, during the summer, they go, for a trip, to Long Branch, or Saratoga, or Niagara. Mr. Brown, moreover, left at Paris an able, experienced and accomplished substitute, in the person of his Secretary of Legation, and was himself always within call.*

How widely different is the case of Mr. Randolph! He lands upon the Russian soil, goes through a hurried presentation, and then, as if flying from a pestilence, speeds his way back to England; to England—separated from St. Petersburgh, his proper station, by half the breadth of the continent of Europe, by many different nations, and by obstacles, to a person like him, insurmountable, except under most peculiar and favorable circumstances;—and this is the case which Mr. C. justifies by those of Mr. King and Mr. Brown.

From the New York American.

The Supreme Court of the United States.—The opposition to the jurisdiction of this Court is now brought to a point in Congress by the report of a majority of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives, in favor of repealing the 26th section of the Judiciary act of 1789, as *unconstitutional!!* accompanied by a bill to that effect. This Committee, like the other standing Committees of the House, is composed of seven members, of whom four,—Mr. *Davis* of South Carolina, Mr. *Gordon* of Virginia, Mr. *Daniel* of Kentucky, and Mr. *Foster* of Georgia,—agreed to this report; the other three,—Mr. *Buchanan* of Pennsylvania, Mr. *Elsworth* of Connecticut, and Mr. *White* of Louisiana,—prepared, and would present, as soon as the forms of the House allowed, a counter report. The second reading of the bill presented by the Committee was objected to, we are glad to find, by a member from Virginia, Mr. *Doddridge*, who demanded the Yeas and Nays on the question, whenever it should be taken. This will not be, as we learn from the National Intelligencer, for several days, as it was understood and agreed in the House that the question should not be stirred again until both reports were printed.

The question now to be frankly passed upon by the House of Representatives of the United States is—Whether the framers of the Constitution did not by the contemporaneous exposition which the judiciary act of 1789 makes of that part of it relating to the existence, functions, power and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, violate the very instrument which they themselves had then newly fashioned and dismissed from their hands? Does not the mere statement of this question show how utterly absurd and preposterous is the conclusion at which the majority of the Committee have arrived?

The 25th section of the judiciary act, is that which regulates the mode and extent, and means, in and by which the Supreme Court is to assert its jurisdiction in matters where States, or State Laws, are brought into question. It was, with other parts of this act, largely and gravely discussed at the time of the adoption of the law, by, or in the presence, and under the watchful jealousy of the wise, able, and single hearted, men who framed the Constitution itself: it has received the sanction of forty years' unquestioned acquiescence, and of decisions innumerable under it; and now, forsooth, men, possibly not born at the time the law was adopted, or if born, incapable of any judgment in such high matters, come forward to question the constitutionality of that, which those who made the constitution made at the same time with it! We cannot doubt, in any House of Representatives, however composed with reference to party, that a question like this will, by an immense and decisive majority, be scouted. It is impossible, we would fain believe, to find in the United States any considerable number of men of decent understanding and honest views, not blinded by temporary excitement and passion, who would stake their names in favor of such a report and bill as those presented by the Judiciary Committee. As then this venerable act—venerable as any one under our constitution can be, by reason alike of its date, its importance, and its objects—was to be assailed, and brought to the test of present opinion, we shall rejoice that a House of Representatives, where the dominant party is in so decided a majority, should have the opportunity and the merit of putting down doctrines so fatal and disorganizing, as those of the Judiciary Committee.

From the Norwalk Conn. Gazette.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

At the late session of the Supreme Court of Fairfield, the Hon. R. M. Sherman, one of the members of the Hartford Convention of 1814, was put under oath, and, under the pains and penalties of PERJURY, gave a history of the proceedings of that far-famed meeting. The testimony thus elicited, is given below.

We believe that this question is now for the first time presented to the public in its present form. This is the first time that a member of that body has been cited before a Court of Justice to answer for its proceedings. Is the history which Mr. Sherman has given a faithful one?—Has he, in compliance with a solemn oath, told "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in this matter? Those who know the personal character and integrity of the witness, will know also how to answer these questions. The testimony was given in the presence of a large and respectable audience, composed of men of both political parties interested in the question, and all seem to have come to the same conclusion in regard to it.

To the Editor of the Gazette—

Previous to the trial of Whitman Mead, on the information for a libel, of which you gave a brief notice in your last number, the Prisoner moved the Court for a subpœna to Mr. Sherman, of Fairfield, Mr. Goddard, of Norwich, and many others, as witnesses in his behalf. It was allowed by the Court, and was served on Mr. Sherman, but could not be, seasonably, on Mr. Goddard, on account of the lateness of his application. One of the articles charged as libellous, compared a recent political meeting at Hartford with the Hartford Convention, and the Prisoner supposed that a full developement of the proceedings of that Convention would furnish a legal vindication of the article in question. With a view to such a developement, he wished the testimony of the gentlemen above named. At the instance of the prisoner, Mr. Sherman testified on the trial of the case, and the enclosed paper contains his testimony, exact in substance, and very nearly in his language—which you are at liberty to publish.

STATE, vs. WHITMAN MEAD, } Hon. R. M. SHERMAN's testimony.

Question by the Prisoner.—What was the nature of the Hartford Convention.

Answer.—I was a member of that Convention. It met on the 15th of December, 1814. The United States were then at war with Great Britain. They had, in their forts and armies, twenty-seven thousand men—of those about thirteen hundred only were employed in New England. The war had been in operation two years and a half.—We had a sea coast of almost seven hundred miles to protect, and, with the exception of about thirteen hundred men, had the aid of no military force from the United States. By internal taxes, (all others having become unproductive by reason of the war,) the national government raised large sums from the people within our territory.—Direct taxation was the only resource of the state governments, and this had been carried to as great an extreme in Connecticut as could be sustained. The Banks, which furnished all our currency, either withheld their accommodations or stopped payment, and the people were embarrassed by a general stagnation of business. Powerful fleets and armies lay off our coasts, and were making or threatening invasions in all parts of our defenceless seaboard. Commodore Decatur, with his squadron, had taken refuge in the waters of Connecticut, and attracted a powerful concentration of the enemy's forces on our borders. Castine, if I mistake not, and some other part of the territory of Massachusetts, had fallen into the hands of the British. The New England States, under all these disadvantages, were obliged to protect themselves by their own militia, at their own expense. The expenses of Connecticut greatly exceeded her resources. The duration of the war could not be foreseen, and our credit became exhausted.—Attempts were made to borrow money, but without any adequate success. The national Constitution prohibited the emission of bills of credit.—In this extremity, while the Legislature was in session, at New Haven, in October, 1814, a communication was received from the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposing a convention of delegates from the New England States, to consult on the adoption of measures for their common safety.

This communication was referred to a joint committee of both Houses. General Henry Champion and myself were appointed from the Upper House. He was chairman of the committee. I drew the report, recommending a compliance with the proposal made by the State of Massachusetts, and assigning the reasons at length.—This report was published by order of the Legislature, and extensively circulated in the newspapers of this and other States. Seven delegates were appointed to represent the Convention. As soon as it was organised, Mr. Otis, a delegate from Massachusetts, proposed, after some prefatory remarks, that it should be recommended to our several Legislatures to present a petition to the Congress of the United States, praying that they would consent that the New England States, or so many of them as should agree together for that purpose, might unite in defending themselves against the public enemy; that so much of the National revenues as should be collected in these States, should be appropriated to their defence; that the amount so appropriated should be credited to the United States; and that the United States should agree to pay whatever should be expended beyond that amount. This proposal was approved by Convention. The same views had been stated here, before the meeting of the delegates. By the Constitution of the United States, no such compact for mutual defence could be formed without the consent of Congress. By thus augmenting our immediate resources, and obtaining the national guaranty that the expenses of the war, to be increased by the States thus uniting, should be ultimately paid out of the National Treasury, it was supposed that our credit as well as our present pecuniary resources would be enhanced. A debate was had in the Convention as to certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed for adoption by the State Legislatures. One was, that Congress should not have power to declare war without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses. I cannot, from recollection, detail the proposed amendments; but they appear on the printed report of the Convention, of which I have a copy at my office, which the prisoner may use on the trial if he pleases. A committee, of which I was one, was appointed by the Convention to draw up that report, to present to their respective Legislatures.—The proposal of Mr. Otis was adopted with little variation. This report was immediately printed by order of the Convention, and was circulated throughout the country.

Among other things, as may be seen by the report, it was recommended to the Legislatures represented in the Convention to adopt measures to protect their citizens from such conscriptions or impressments as were not authorised by the Constitution of the United States. This resolution originated from a project of the then Secretary of War, which I believe was not adopted by Congress. The Secretary of the Convention kept a journal of their proceedings. This, as I understood, was deposited by Mr. Cabot, the President, in the office of the Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, and a copy transmitted to Washington and lodged in the office of the Secretary of State of the United States. It was afterwards published in certain newspapers. I saw it in the American Mercury, a newspaper published at Hartford, by Mr. Babcock. The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut, pursuant to the recommendation of the Convention, sent a delegation to Washington to present their respective petitions to the Congress of the United States. The Gentlemen sent from Connecticut were Mr. Terry, Mr. Goddard, and I think Mr. Dwight.—On their arrival, the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Ghent, reached the National Government, and further measures became unnecessary.

This is an outline of the original and proceedings of the Hartford Convention. There was not, according to my best recollection, a single motion, resolution, or subject of debate, but what appears in the printed journal or report. If any further particulars are requested, I will state them.

Question by the Prisoner.—Was it not an object of the Convention to embarrass and paralyze the Government of the United States in the prosecution of war with Great Britain.

Answer.—It was not. Nothing of the kind was done or entertained by the Convention, or, so far as I know or believe, by those by whom it was originated. On the contrary, its principal object was a more effectual co-operation in that war, as to the defence of the New England States.

Question by the Prisoner.—Has not that Convention been generally reputed in the U. States to be treasonable.

Answer.—Much has been said and written to that effect, but without the least foundation. I believe I know their proceedings perfectly, and that every measure, done or proposed, has been published to the world. No one act has been pointed out, to my knowledge, as inconsistent with their obligations to the United States, nor was any such act ever contemplated by them.

MANUFACTURES OF NEW YORK.

We are permitted to extract from Williams' forth coming "Annual Register," the following interesting statement of manufactures in this state. By the last census, it appears that New York has a population nearly as numerous as New England—both being within a fraction of two millions.—In manufactures it is probable that the same equality exists, while in commerce and agriculture we are far beyond them.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

According to the statement given, it appears that there are in this state,

209 Incorporated Manufacturing Companies,
88 Cotton Manufactories,
208 Woollen do.
202 Iron do.

Which statement is as nearly correct as it has been practicable to make it.

The following details are prepared from the best information that could be obtained from the different counties.

Cotton.—There are at present in this state 88 cotton manufactories, which may be estimated to contain, on an average, 1500 spindles each—total, 132,000 spindles. It is calculated that each spindle will spin fifty lbs. of cotton annually, making 6,600,000 lbs. of cotton consumed by the manufactories in this state, equal to 22,000 bales—annual value of cotton goods manufactured considerably exceeding $3,000,000.

Wool.—The number of woollen manufactories in the State of New York is 208, exclusive of a large number employed in custom work. It is difficult to ascertain the quantity of wool manufactured at these establishments; but averaging the amount of goods made at each at 15,000 dollars, the total value of woollens manufactured in that State, exclusive of those made in families, is over 8,000,000 dollars.

Iron.—We estimate the amount of bar, rolled and sheet iron manufactured at the iron works in this state, at 2500 tons, valued at over $200,000; total value of all manufactures of iron, at least $4,000,000 annually.

Paper.—There are about 50 paper mills in this state, manufacturing various kinds of paper, to the probable amount of $500,000.

Hats.—The amount of wool and fur hats manufactured and finished in this state, may be stated at $3,000,000 annually.

Boots and Shoes.—We have no accurate data by which we can estimate the total annual value of the boots and shoes made in this state, but it will doubtless exceed $5,000,000, in addition to the large quantities brought into the state, and sold, manufactured in the eastern states and New Jersey.

Leather.—The amount of sole leather manufactured in this state, annually, is as follows:

	Sides.	$ cts.	Am't.
30 Tanneries in Green county	274,000	3 00	837,000
5 do. in Delaware	53,000	3 00	159,000
8 do. in Ulster	50,000	3 00	150,000
The above is nearly all tanned on account of dealers in the city of New York, and sent there for sale,			
It is computed that there are tanned in other parts of this state,	193,000	3 00	579,000
It is also estimated that the number of sides tanned for upper leather, is	225,000	1 75	393,750
Doz. of calf skins tanned in this state,	30,000	18 00	540,000
In the city of New York.			
Dozen of goatskins manufactured by the morocco dressers	13,000	9 00	117,000
Dozen of sheep skins	26,000	5 00	130,000
		Total	$2,905,750

Window Glass—The principal manufactories are located as follows:

1 in Ulster county	3 in Oneida county
2 in Madison	2 in Ontario
1 in Wayne	

Producing on an average about 9,000 boxes each per annum; value at least $200,000.

Domestic articles manufactured in Families.

By the state census of 1825 (see page 26,) the following woollen, linen, and cotton cloths, were made in families the year preceding.

	Value, per yd.	Am't
2,918,233 yards fulled cloth	$1 00	$2,918,233
3,463,000 do. flannel and other woollens not fulled.	0 20	693,600
8,079,993 linen, cotton, and other cloths,	0 15	1,211,998
	Total,	$4,823,831.

From the Boston Patriot.

United States Bank.—A new and most striking illustration of the benefits of the U. S. Bank, to the commercial community, is presented in the recent examination of Mr. Bates, of the Banking House of Barings & Bates, of London, before a committee of the British House of Commons, in relation to the China trade. It appears that the bills of the U. S. Bank are now taken by our merchant vessels to Canton instead of *specie*, and that these bills are *sold in China at an advance*, being considered as a good remittance to England!

This has never been done until 1830. Our merchants have been compelled to send specie, which specie was generally bought at a premium, and was subject to the charges of shipment and the expense of insurance. Added to this, it took out of market dollars, that we afterwards had to re-purchase or re-import at an additional expense, in order to keep up the relative value of silver and paper currency. As these United States bills come home by the way of England or the continent, if the original shipper has credit with the bank, it is now possible for him to clear a profit on a trade effected solely on his credit, and that of the bank.

The National Intelligencer, of Friday last, contains a long communication signed *A Friend of the Sabbath*, in which it is stated that the petitioners to Congress against the Sunday mails intend to desist from their applications. The reasons for this judicious measure are assigned thus:

"Our reasons for believing that it is our duty to withdraw, at present, from this field of effort, are the following:

"1. The manner in which our petitions have been received and treated, both *in* and *out* of Congress, has convinced us that any further prosecution of the petitioning plan is not only useless, but worse than useless. They have not only been rejected, but they have excited feelings which we wish never to see exhibited in our Legislative Halls. Motives and designs which we abhor, have been attributed to us. We have no hope, at present, that any renewal of our application would be received more favorably: and we do not suppose that it is the duty, even of Christian meekness, deliberately to court the repetition of calumny and insult.

"2. We begin most sincerely to doubt, whether, even if the repeal of the desecrating law, which we seek, could be at once obtained, any substantial benefit would be likely to result from it, so long as there shall continue to be such an amount of public sentiment, as we fear there is, leagued against the measure, and disposed, at every step, to resist it with bitterness and passion; and even if adopted, to thwart its influence, by the zealous pursuit of a counter system of profanation. The truth is, experience more and more discloses, that in all communities, and in *free ones especially*, it is to little purpose that good laws are passed, or bad laws abrogated, if there be not virtue enough in the community to sustain the execution of the wisest enactments."

NEW RUSSIAN COIN.

[We have had the pleasure of examining the new Russian Coins spoken of in the following communication. They are very beautiful, and the specific gravity being greater than that of any other metal it cannot be counterfeited. The three rouble piece, the value of which is two dollars and thirty-one cents, is about the size of the American half-eagle. The six rouble piece, is about the size of an American half dollar, though somewhat thicker.—*N. Y. Spectator.*]

Platina employed for Coin.—This singular and extraordinary metal has usually, and until a modern day, been procured from a few alluvial districts in South America. Notwithstanding its refractory character, means have been found to melt and work it. Besides its various applications for crucibles, spoons, evaporating vessels, hydrometers, pendulums, standards of measures, mirrors of reflecting telescopes, and various other objects, it has latterly been issued from the mint in the form of coin.

The Russians seem to have the merit of this application. The grains of Platina are picked up in the Ural Mountains, which are considered by geographers as forming the boundary for a considerable distance, between Europe and Asia. It makes beautiful pieces of money, though not as bright as silver. Several of these Platina coins, brought from St. Petersburgh by the Ex-Minister of our United States, the Hon. Mr. Middleton, bear strong evidence of the neatness and distinctness of the execution. On one side of a piece, value six silver roubles, is the Muscovite Eagle, with two crowned heads, and with wings in full display. The left foot sustains a globe, and the right a sceptre. The top is embelished by a large imperial Crown. The workmanship of several of the smaller parts is highly finished, and will bear examination by a magnifying lens.

On the reverse, is the date, (1830,) the value, and an explanatory inscription in the Russian language and character. But there is no head or likeness of an Autocrat, or any other great person.

This currency is issued by the government and received in payment of taxes, imposts, rents, and all other public dues.

The three rouble piece, which is dated 1829, has substantially the like impression with the other, having the necessary alterations, as denomination, work, inscription, &c. Dr. Mitchell, to whom they were generously and politely sent, is fully sensible of Mr. Middleton's noble spirit, and of the kindness of H. Warner, Esq. in delivering them promptly, according to request.

A silver rouble is rated at seventy-seven cents of our money.

The United States' Mint.—The coinage in 1830 amounted to $3,155,620, comprising $643,104 in gold coins; $2,495,400 in silver; $17,115 in copper, and consisting of 8,337,191 pieces of coin, viz:—

Half eagles,	106,351, making	$631,755
Quarter eagles,	4,540,	11,350
Half dollars,	4,764,800,	2,382,400
Dimes,	510,000,	51,000
Half dimes,	1,240,000,	62,000
Cents,	1,711,500,	17,115
Pieces,	8,337,191,	$3,155,620

Of the amount of gold coined within the last year, about $125,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; $19,000 from Africa; $466,000 from the gold region of the United States, and about $33,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the gold of the United States, above mentioned, $24,000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia; $204,000 from North Carolina; $26,000 from South Carolina, and $212,000 from Georgia.

In the last annual report, the progressive developement of the gold region of the United States was illustrated by referring to the increase of the annual receipts from North Carolina, which, previously to 1824, had been inconsiderable, but, from that year to 1829, inclusive, had advanced from $5,000 to $128,000; and, also, to the then novel occurrence of gold having been received at the mint from Virginia and South Carolina, about $2,500 having been received from the former, and $3,500 from the latter. The past year exhibits, in relation to all those States, a conspicuous increase in the production of gold, and presents, also, the remarkable fact of $212,000 in gold received from Georgia, from which State no specimen thereof had been presented at the mint in any previous year.—*Philadelphia Price Current.*

Talleyrand.—Once citizen Talleyrand, now Prince de Benevento. Did ever man live through such times, respected, courted, and guiding the dignities of Europe? Let any one permit his thoughts to travel along the line of time from 1780 to 1820! Was ever man so fortunate and so constant in good fortune as Talleyrand? Was ever forty years so prolific in mighty events as these?

Talleyrand has come safe through them all, and is at present living in health and affluence. "He bears a charmed life." Like the central point of a rapidly revolving wheel, he has stood fixed and constant, while all Europe has been whirled in an uproar around him. Come Kings, go Kings, and enter Kings again, no matter, *n'importe, c'est, egal;* there he sits as tranquil as Memnon.

Sedet, æternumque sedebit
Memnon.

He ought to be compelled to write the history of his own life. If he could do it faithfully, it would be the most extraordinary historical document ever published. Surely the man is mortal.—He ought to be forced to set to work instantly.—I would wage war with France rather than he should escape; it is a juster cause of war than any I have heard alleged in my time.—*Recollections of the Guillotine.*

[*Note* Talleyrand is French minister in London.]

Silk.—The ladies of Alabama, are actively engaged in cultivating and preparing native silk, says the Mobile Register. Large quantities have already been made dispersedly over that state.

A boat had arrived at Mobile from Tuscaloosa, in the interior of Alabama, with a cargo of 1500 bushels of coal.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.
Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb.	7 -
pearl,	5	sad irons	6 c
sc. salts	3½ a 3¾	Lead, in pigs	5½
black salts	3 a 3½	bars	6
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16	white, in kegs	$8
Augers, qr.	6 a 7	dry, lb.	12
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	6
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6½	Leather, sole,	23 a 2
Butter, keg,	6a7	upper, doz.	$27a3
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50	calf skins,	15 a 2
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75	Lard,	4½a5
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5	Molasses,	35 a 37
Beer,	3	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5
Coals, bush.	4		8d 5
Candles, lb.	8½		6d 6
Copperas	3 a 3½		4d 7
Cheese	5½	other	5 a 6
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	70
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 2
Coffee, g.in bgs.	12½a13	Onions, bushl.	$ 1
Cotton Wool	12½	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½a3
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11	No. 3,	2½a2
4-4 Checks	12 a 14	letter	2 50 a 4
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,21	medium do.	$1 25
Flour, bbl.	$6 25	paper hang's	p. 37½
Feathers	31 a 32½	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6	pkd. mess, bbl.	11 a 12
hatcheled,	10	prime,	$9½a1
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 3
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	3 a 3½
herring,	6 50a7 50	do. Kentucky	4
shad,	12 50	Sugar, N. O. lb.	c
mack'l.	6¼ a 7	country,	7
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45	lump,	16 a 17
barley	50	loaf,	17 a 1
rye	81a33¾	Salt,	$2 37
corn	28a31½	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3 a 4	Stiffers—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4 a 5	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00	Spades & shovels	$7 a 11
Bottles, porter groce	9	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½	keg, lb.	5 a 10c
½ do.	1½	leaf,	3a 3½
¼ do.	87½cts	Tallow, rendered	7
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6
Hemp, ton	75a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15	imperial,	1,50a1,40
green	5	Wax, bees'	20
Indigo, Span lb.	2½a2½	Wool,	25 a 50
Bengal,	2½ a 2½	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c
blooms, Jun.	$80	new	23a25
rolled	100	Vices, bright	14
sheet, cwt.	9½	black	9½ a 10
pig, ton	$28 a 30	14 br. Sheetg.	9 a 10

REMARKS—" demand; ϕ scarce; † plenty.

TO RENT, a two story brick house, and brick kitchen all in good repair, together with a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Allegheny, fronting on Federal street. Possession given on the first of April next. Persons disposed to rent, will apply to
MRS. HANNAH JOHNSTON,
Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.
January 14, 1831.—tf

Condensed English Chancery Reports.

JOHN GRIGG, of Philadelphia, proposes to publish, in a consecutive series, such of the Chancery Reports of England, as have not been heretofore published in the United States, in a condensed form. The plan of the work will be similar to the Condensed Reports of the Supreme Court Reports, and will be edited by Richard Peters, Esquire.

The first volume will contain the Reports of Simons & Stuart, and 2d Russell: the subsequent ones, the whole of the later Chancery Decisions in the High Court of Chancery.

Price to Subscribers $5, handsomely bound in calf: to non-subscribers $5 50. Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & Co. 95 Market street, who are agents for the work.
January 14, 1831.—w4t.

ADELPHIE SEMINARY.

THIS institution, under the sole direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, commenced its scholastic year the first of September, with such new arrangements as it is hoped will insure general approbation.

The system of instruction adopted, is calculated to prepare the pupils for the *real* business of life, and every study has the tendency of exercising their powers of judgment and reason, while, at the same time, what are usually considered accomplishments, the languages, music, drawing, and polished habits, are not overlooked. The circumstance of Mrs. Quinan's having received her education in Paris, peculiarly fits her for such a task.

It is the great object of the Principals, to instruct their pupils so that they may become useful and virtuous members of society; and in the use of the means of enforcing their precepts, although they remember that "the heart of man is utterly depraved and wicked," yet no coercive measures are adopted, until all others fail. The system is a *parental* one: this carries with it its own explanation, and admits of no change.

The studies of the Seminary are such as are pursued at the best institutions, and are imparted both by lecture and recitations.

There are two vacations in the year—one of two weeks, commencing the Saturday preceding Christmas; the other, the month of August. Those who choose are, however, privileged to remain at the institution—at no other time will a pupil be permitted to sleep from under its roof. To afford a facility to the friends of the pupils witnessing their progress, &c. Monday in every two weeks will be set apart as days of visitation. It is presumed that this will obviate the necessity of calling upon the pupils at such other times as would break in upon the order of their studies, &c.

Terms, yearly—to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$120
French Language or Drawing,	10
Music,	25

Physicians and Dentists bills, use of musical instruments, washing and outfit, &c. at the charge of the pupils. All engagements considered as yearly.

The following references are respectfully given: The Hon. Charles Shaler, James Ross, Esq. Christopher Cowan, Benjamin Page, James Brown, Robert Galway, Isaac Lightner, and John Towdin, Esquires, and Doctors Simpson and John H. Ewin, Pittsburgh; A. Horbach, Esq. Greensburgh; Major John Green, Newport, Ky. and Isaac Mason, Esq., Fayette. Oct. 1, 1830.—wtf

Bricelands Cross Roads.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his STORE, he has opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Globe, at Bricelands's Cross Roads. He has also provided himself with good stables and a careful hostler, and hopes, by his attention to the comfort of his customers, to merit a share of the public favor. JAMES BRICELAND
November 19, 1830.—w3m

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded "*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT," is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Stark
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Mesha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrn,
John Phillips,	A. Westerveld
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Wilson
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane
James Stuart,	John Hay

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Nov. 26.—w3m

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1831.

We have received a communication from "One of the Meeting," denying the correctness of our assertion, that "Mr. Burke's resolutions were *rejected*."—Perhaps, in true parliamentary language, our expression was not precisely correct. We did not intend to intimate that a vote was taken *directly* upon those resolutions, but considered the adoption of a *substitute*, a rejection of that for which it was substituted.

The veracious editor of the Democrat has also honored us with a notice. He asserts that we have fallen into an error in relation to Mr. Callan's resolutions.—We have no disposition to enter into a controversy upon matters of fact with that editor: but to show how reckless he is in his assertions, and how regardless of the truth, where a misstatement answers his purpose, we give the following instance. In the first editorial article in the Democrat of Tuesday last, (1st of February,) we find the following sentence:—

"But, here comes the rub; their scheme was suspected and defeated by the friends of the Administration—and of this adverse result no mention is made in *last Friday's Gazette*—even *the least account of the proceedings* HAVE *been peevishly omitted!*"

Now, if our readers will turn to our paper of "Friday last," they will find the following editorial paragraph:—

Indian Meeting.—We have received the proceedings of an adjourned meeting, held in the Court-House in this city, on Tuesday last, to take into consideration our relations with the Southern Indians. The meeting was a very large one, and it was engaged in the discussion of the various propositions, from half past six until near ten o'clock. The late hour at which these proceedings were received prevents their publication to-day. We will however state, that a resolution offered by Mr. Callan, approving the vote of Mr. Gilmore upon the final passage of the Indian bill, was rejected by a large majority. The proceedings shall appear in our next.

Yet the editor of the Democrat asserts that "even the *least account* of the proceedings *have* been omitted." We understand that editor's policy: he will laugh at our correction, and impudently boast that "our dull trash will never catch his slippery falsehood." Be it so: still we are determined that our readers shall at least know his character, and thus understand why we enter into no controversy with him.

OUR MINISTER TO RUSSIA.—We have devoted a considerable portion of our columns to matter calculated to illustrate the case of our Minister to Russia. We most conscientiously believe, that a more barefaced and profligate waste of the public money was never made in a free country, than by Martin Van Buren in this affair.

John Randolph, a man who, for many years, has been an invalid; whose constant cry, for a long time, has been, that he had a "churchyard cough," who has been afraid to meet the "winds of heaven," even in our comparatively mild climate, is selected as our representative at St. Petersburgh—a city more than twenty degrees north of Washington. At the very moment that he is selected, it is known that he will not attend to the business: that nothing would tempt him to remain there during the winter; and at the very instant that he is appointed to act for the nation at a particular place, he is told that he need not remain there a moment longer than he wishes. He is required to go to St. Petersburgh, because even Martin Van Buren would not have the assurance to waste the public money upon a representative to a certain court, who never went to that court. But he is not required to stay one summer, one month, or even one week: all that is required is that he shall go to St. Petersburgh, stay long enough to get a court dress made, and be presented to the Emperor. After that much is done, every thing else is left to his own pleasure. He may stay there a day, a week, or a fortnight, as he pleases; and then he may proceed to England, France, or Italy.

But even this is not all: not content with granting all these privileges, a frigate, with five hundred gallant men, every man better than himself, is employed to convey him. He goes, he gets his court dress made, is presented at court, disgraces our country by kneeling to the tyrant of Russia, remains there about ten days, and then returns to England, his sweet England, and now our minister to St. Petersburgh is figuring at St. James.

Mr. Randolph, our readers all know, is a great admirer of England, of English laws, English manufactures, and English nobility. Though haughty and supercilious to the honest and industrious mechanics or yeomanry of our own country, he is remarkable and conspicuous for his cringing servility to the nobility in England. He has now an opportunity to play the fawning sycophant to Earl Gray, and Lord Brougham, and King William, at our expense.—There is however one consolation in this matter: Mr. Stanbury's motion will enable us to judge how far pretended republicans can descend in base submission to men in power.

THE TARIFF AND THE DUTY ON IRON.—The enemies of the American system seem determined to profit by the treacherous counsel of President Jackson, that each item of the tariff should be taken up "singly."—Upon looking at the notice of the proceedings of Congress on the 28th of January, in our paper to-day, it will be seen that a memorial from the blacksmiths in and about Philadelphia was presented on that day. Mr. Hayne moved its reference to a select committee; Mr. Marks moved to refer it to the committee on manufactures. The question was taken on the latter motion, and the vote was 15 ayes, 15 nays. The vice president then gave the casting vote against the motion, and of course it was lost.

The memorial was then referred to a select committee, of which the following are the members:—Mr. Hayne, Mr. King, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Dickerson, and Mr. Bell. The three first are decidedly *anti-tariff*, the other two tariff men. From this committee, therefore, we may confidently expect a report recommending a total repeal, or a very great reduction of the duty on iron. Whether the recommendation will prove successful, we will not undertake to decide. This much, however, is certain: if Congress should be influenced by the deceitful advice of the President, and decide this question "*singly*," and uninfluenced by a spirit of compromise, the duty will be repealed.

In July last, at the *nullification dinner*, Colonel Drayton boasted that they had discovered a mode by which the tariff could be destroyed—they had tried it on salt, and now they are about to try it upon iron. If they should succeed in destroying the tariff by attacking it in detail, Pennsylvania will be a principal sufferer, and the only consolation she will have, in the hour of embarrassment and distress, will be this, that she contributed mainly to the election of the man who suggested the proper plan of assailing the protective system.

The following articles are gratifying evidences that the good feelings which we entertain towards the "city of brotherly love" are there reciprocated. We are pleased to notice these favors between the two great cities of our commonwealth. We view them not merely as evidences of good will, but as acts which naturally conduce to increase the kindly feelings which previously existed.

The interests of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are daily becoming more closely united and identical. The New York canal already operates to the injury of both cities, by diverting from our state much produce which, but for that canal, would have passed through this place to Philadelphia. The appropriation of 100,000 dollars to the improvement of the Big Beaver, which the Philadelphia members aided in procuring, will make the beginning of an improvement which will convert the New York money lenders into unwilling benefactors of Pennsylvania.

To the members of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh

Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1831.

GENTLEMEN—The enclosed resolution of the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, indicates the duty which we have now the great pleasure to perform. The Maps which were presented to the City of Philadelphia, were received with twofold satisfaction, as evidences of the increasing prosperity of your distinguished city, and of her kindly feelings towards her sister in the East. In that prosperity, we beg leave to assure you, none more sincerely rejoice, and for the preservation and extension of those feelings of mutual kindness, none more ardently wish, than the Councils of this City.

The Ordinances and Maps alluded to in the resolution, await an opportunity of being forwarded. Our desire to express the gratification received from the communication from Pittsburgh, induces us to avail ourselves of the more expeditious course of the mail.

We have the honor to be, your very obedient servants.

JOHN M. SCOTT,
Pres't of the Select Council.
JAMES PAGE,
Pres't of the Common Council.

At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, held at their Chamber, on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1831—

A communication from the Mayor, enclosing copies of certain Resolutions, adopted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and transmitting two copies of the Map of that City and its Environs, was received and read, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that the Maps presented to Councils by the corporation of the City of Pittsburgh, be placed in the respective Chambers of Councils, and that the thanks of Councils be communicated by their Presidents to the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, for this mark of attention, and that two copies of the City Ordinances, handsomely bound, together with two Maps of the City, be presented to the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

GEORGE FOX,
Clerk of the Common Council.
ARCH'D RANDALL,
Clerk of the Select Council.

CONGRESS.

January 26.—In the Senate, after the usual business of presenting petitions, memorials, bills, &c. the following bills were passed: The bill to ascertain and mark the boundary line between the state of Alabama and the Territory of Florida; the bill to fix the northern boundary of Illinois; the bill for relinquishing certain lands to Alabama for the construction of a canal; and the bill for the relief of William Scott, of Tennessee. At 12 o'clock the Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment, proceeded with the trial of Judge Peck. Mr. Storrs, of N. York, one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, addressed the Court till the hour of adjournment, without concluding, in an energetic and impressive speech, and stated his expectation to conclude his argument to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual presentation of reports, the Speaker submitted a memorial from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, *praying for a modification of the tariff duties on iron*, which, at a subsequent period of the sitting, led to a long discussion, in which Messrs. Speight, Ramsey, McDuffie, Mallary, Miller, Cambreleng, Huntington, Barbour, of Virginia, and Hall, participated; and was ultimately referred to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the more speedy administration of justice within the District; which was read twice, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Militia, introduced a bill for the better organization of the Militia of the District; which was read a first and second time, and made the special order for Monday next. After the transaction of some further business, the House, as heretofore, attended, in Committee, the trial of Judge Peck; and on returning, at half past three o'clock, adjourned.

January 27.—In the Senate, various petitions and memorials were presented; among which was one from the workers in iron, in the city and county of Philadelphia, praying for a re-modification of the tariff upon that article. It was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Dickerson, King, Bell, and Tyler. After the presentation and consideration of several bills and resolutions, the Senate again resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment for the continuation of the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri. Mr. Storrs concluded his argument at a quarter before three o'clock, when the Court adjourned. Mr. Buchanan will assume the floor to-morrow and make the closing plea on the part of the House of Representatives. Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution, which lies on the table for consideration to-morrow, to authorise the select committee, on inquiring into the Post Office Department, to send for such persons and papers, as they may deem necessary.

In the House of Representatives, several reports were presented and bills introduced. The joint resolution from the Committee on Public Expenditure, on the subject of the compensation of members of Congress, retrenching the per diem allowance for such days as they may be absent, unless the case of sickness, absence by leave, or on the public business, was discussed, and finally passed, by a vote of one hundred fifty-eight to twenty-one.

The bill for the quieting of the titles of certain purchasers of lands between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio, was taken up in a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Howard in the chair, and considered till 12 o'clock; at which hour the House again proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the trial of Judge Peck. On returning, they reported. The Speaker had laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, with a map of the United States, compiled in pursuance of a resolution of March 18th, 1830, for the use of the Committee of Commerce. The House then adjourned.

January 28.—In the Senate, the resolution submitted by Mr. Clayton, authorising the select committee appointed to examine and report on the condition of the General Post Office to send for persons and papers, was considered and adopted. The following bills were read the third time, and passed: The bill authorising the construction of three schooners for the naval service of the United States; the bill for the relief of James Sprague, and the bill to alter and amend the act setting apart a portion of the public lands for the cultivation of the vine and olive. In the High Court of Impeachment, sitting for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Buchanan, one of the Managers of the Impeachment, addressed the Court at great length, in a most eloquent and augmentative speech, in reply principally to Mr. Wirt, and in favor of the impeachment. Mr. B. it is presumed, will conclude to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hodges, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill for regulating the compensation of the clerks in the Post Office Department; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill making appropriations for the Cumberland and various other roads, and for the necessary surveys thereof. It was referred to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Polk, from the select committee on the subject, presented a report, in pursuance of that part of the President's message which related to the distribution of the surplus revenue after the payment of the national debt. It was laid upon the table. Mr. Lecompte submitted a resolution to limit the terms of office of the Judges of the United States, as well of the Supreme Court as of the inferior tribunals; which was, however, upon a division by ayes and noes, negatived by a vote of 116 to 60. The bill to compensate the witnesses attending the trial of Judge Peck passed through Committee, and was ordered for a third reading to-morrow. The annual report of the commissioners of the navy pension fund was presented and ordered to be printed; after which, the House, as usual, attended the Senate chamber during the progress of the trial of Judge Peck.

There are not many men of distinction amongst us, who figure well as public speakers. In the present Congress, there are some first rate lawyers, but their *forte* does not lie in oratory. Mr. Buchanan's voice and manner we do not admire, though he is a sound and able advocate. Mr. Storrs is somewhat heavy. Mr. M'Duffie violates all the rules of correct speaking, though he is always listened to with attention and satisfaction. Perhaps, Mr. Everett excels in the house as a correct speaker. He, however, wants a little of the *vis* necessary at times to give force and energy to the orator. Mr. Webster's style is well known, his manner, too, is amenable to the rules of severe criticism. The present Attorney General is a graceful speaker—too precsie and scholastic, however. Upon the whole, we think Mr. Wirt bears the palm as the first orator in the country. His polished periods and flowing sentences are admirably aided by the gracefulness of his action and the charm of his manner. His voice is clear and musical, his person handsome and commanding—his gestures appropriate and expressive, and his air and carriage natural and dignified. Possessed of these advantages, he always reaps "golden opinions" from the people before whom he speaks.—His heart, beaming through a countenance full of intelligence and benevolence, almost commands respect before his words have confirmed the favorable impressions invariably received.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

It is with feelings of high gratification, we refer our readers to the proceedings of the House of Commons, on Friday last. It will be seen that the doctrine of *nullification* was constitutionally nullified by an overwhelming majority. The debate was a most animated one, and continued for several hours. The only argument advanced against the adoption of Worth's Resolutions, was, that it was highly indecorous and improper for North Carolina to reflect upon her namesake of the South. When it is borne in mind that the citizens of this State naturally entertain a feeling of warm attachment to the people of South Carolina, and the most exalted respect for the distinguished men to whom she has given birth, the vote on this subject shows most conclusively, that the chord of private friendship is but an attenuated thread, compared with the Lion gripe which binds North Carolina to the Union. Let South Carolina no longer look to us for countenance in her unconstitutional measures—"let her not lay the flattering unction to her soul!"—we were the last to come into the Federal compact, but we shall be the last to go out of it."—*Raleigh (N. C.) Register, January* 6.

Incredible, yet true!—Criminal Court.—The State vs. Francois B. Trepagnier.—This was a case wherein the defendant was accused of having cruelly punished a negro girl, named Mary, aged about ten years, and belonging to Mrs. Rest. The facts proved were, that Mr. Trepagnier fired a gun at the said slave, Mary, when she was on his plantation. The defence set up was, that he had a right to fire on any negro or negress when flying from his pursuit. In his defence the accused further stated, that he had been informed by a free white person, that one of Mrs. Rest's slaves, a runaway, was on his plantation; that he went out in the morning and found the said slave, Mary, and that on bringing her to his house he several times told her, that if she attempted to run away he would shoot her; that after he got her home she ran from him; he called to her to stop, still she kept running, when he fired on her, not to kill but to wound her. He would not deny the fact that he had shot her; he conceived that he had a right to do it, when he ordered a slave to stop, and obedience was not given to his orders. The court, after explaining the law to the accused, was of opinion that he was entirely guilty, as charged, and that the same opinion would have been rendered, had not the accused in his defence admitted the fact. After passing such observations as the case required, in an able and just summary, the Court sentenced Mr. Trepagnier to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution.—*New Orleans Advertiser.*

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lexington, (Ky.) to his friend in this city, which we take great pleasure in laying before our readers:—*New York Gaz.*

"We have completed the survey of our Railroad, terminating on the Ohio, below the Falls.—The Engineers are now engaged on the profile and estimates. The line is a very favorable one: we pursue the top of a ridge near fifty miles, which will not require a perch of masonry in that distance. The whole length of the line will be about ninety miles. There is no cut in the whole distance deeper than twenty feet, at the deepest point, and no embankment higher at any point than 21 feet. We have confidence in the work, and hope to progress with it this year. It must be the most productive Railroad stock in the United States, and will outstrip the Liverpool and Manchester road in dividends. It will be used by a population of 250,000 souls adjacent to it, whose exports amount to more than three and a half millions of dollars annually, and by the travelers passing from the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, part of Indiana, and Kentucky, in their journeys to the East. You will observe that from Louisville to Maysville, by the Ohio River, the distance is two hundred and forty miles; by the Railroad or McAdams' road, the distance between the same two points will not exceed one hundred and fifty: by the river, travelers are two days and a half: by the Railroad from Louisville here, and a turnpike now constructing from this to Maysville, they will pass between the same two points in 24 hours, with more safety and economy. Our charter secures extraordinary privileges, and is perpetual."

Reflux of Specie.—We mentioned a few days ago, that specie had become an article of export from China—since when we have met with the following in a New York paper—

Shipment of Specie in Canton.—The statement of the amount of specie exported from Canton (the time not given) is from the Canton Register, which mentions, that most of the dollars were of the stamped kind, which circulate in the interior.

To England,	$1,659,383
Calcutta,	2,013,023
Bombay	2,233,458
Other places,	143,041
Total,	$6,064,905

Ages of the Ministers.—Earl Grey is 66 years of age; Lord Holland, 57; Lord Lansdowne, 50; Lord Melbourne, 49; Lord Goderich, 48; Lord Althorp, 48; Lord Durham, 48; Lord Palmerston, 46; the Duke of Richmond, 39.—*Atlas.*

TABLE OF MINISTERIAL CHARACTERS.

Lord Grey, Whig Aristocrat.
Marquis Lansdowne, Aristocratical Whig.
Lord Althorp, Enlightened Liberal.
Lord Holland, Liberal Whig.
Lord Palmerston, Placeman of the Castlereagh school.
Lord Melbourne, Indolent Whig.
Lord Durham, Whig Aristocrat.
Lord Goderich, Liberal Tory.
Lord Anglesea, Liberal.
Lord Auckland, Liberal.
Lord Howick, Aristocratical Whig.
Duke of Richmond, Tory.
Duke of Devonshire, Moderate Whig.
Lord Brougham, Inexpressible.
Sir James Graham, Liberal Whig.
Mr. Charles Grant, Canning's School.
Mr. C. Wynn, Tory.
Mr. Denman, Liberal Whig.
Mr. Horne, Anti-Reformer.
Mr. Poulett Thompson, Enlightened Liberal.
Mr. Stanley, Aristocratical Whig.
Sir J. Mackintosh, Hollow Whig.

The number of Peers in the Cabinet is ten and the family party of Earl Grey in place are six or seven! One son; two sons-in-law; and three connexions or relatives, whom, as the pattern people say, it were invidious to name more distinctly.—*London Examiner.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Post Office Robbery.—On Monday night Mortimore Cunningham, the Postmaster at Abingdon, Hartford county, Maryland, was committed to the Baltimore gaol, under, as we believe, the following circumstances:—For some weeks past it had been obvious that the mails of Washington, Baltimore, Elkton, Wilmington, and some offices in Delaware, were detained and pilfered by some one entrusted with them, on the line of communication between the Postmasters of Wilmington, Elkton, Havre de Grace and Baltimore, which soon established the conclusion that the robberies were perpetrated at some point between Elkton and Baltimore,—and resulted in such a manner as warranted Judge Glenn in issuing process against Cunningham on Monday morning, under which he was apprehended and committed as above stated.—*Balt. Pat.*

However extraordinary and rare in this season of the year, we are well informed, that a notorious and undoubted case of hydrophobia has occurred, within the last few days, near the Navy Yard. The dog was owned by Andrew Forrest, Esq. So conclusive was the evidence of the fact, that the Mayor's Proclamation of this morning was deemed indispensible.—*Washington Telegraph.*

Mammoth Remains.—The Annapolis Republican states that Dr. James Owens, on sinking a well near his residence at West River, Anne Arundel county, at about thirty feet below the surface, encountered the skeleton of an animal, which, from the dimensions of the parts excavated, leaves little doubt of their having been that of a mammoth. The skeleton appeared to be entire—the well aperture striking it near the centre. A number of the bones were taken out.

A Mrs. Archer, of one of the Western counties, has lately presented her husband with three fine children at a birth.

"Insatiate *Archer!* could not one suffice?"

James Star, one of the celebrated destroyers of the Tea in Boston, died recently in Jay.

A Boston paper says, a member of our Legislature has given a new word to the American language, "*Pillowizing*," to indicate nocturnal reflections.

Boston Savings' Institution.—On Wednesday last, more than $16,000 was received at this excellent institution, from 365 depositors: 110 new accounts were opened.

Louisiana.—Josiah S. Johnston has been re-elected a senator of the United States, from this state, for six years, from the third of March next. For Mr. Johnston, 29. Gen. Dawson, 22, scattering 2.

Voyage to the Pacific in a pleasure boat.—The Boston Patriot says, the schr. Argus, of only 30 tons, formerly a pilot boat, has cleared for the Pacific Ocean, with a cargo of Navarino hats, of domestic manufacture. Who but a Yankee would dare to double Cape Horn in a pleasure boat? The feat had been done, however, by the pilot boat Wasp, several years ago.

MARRIED,

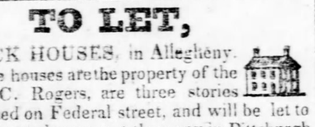
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Swift, Mr. LUKE LOOMIS, Bookseller, to Mrs. LOUISA LEE,—all of this city.

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.
COTTON MANUFACTURERS,
Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

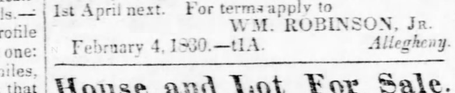
N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

TO LET,



3 BRICK HOUSES, in Allegheny. These houses are the property of the Hon. M. C. Rogers, are three stories high, situated on Federal street, and will be let to good tenants at a lower rent than any in Pittsburgh or its vicinity. They will be finished in a handsome style, and will be ready for occupants on the 1st April next. For terms apply to
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
February 4, 1830.—tIA. *Allegheny.*

House and Lot For Sale.



WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the 19th day of February instant, in the town of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, a BRICK HOUSE, two stories high, 27 feet front, and 49 feet back, with a cellar under, and a good well of water; suitable for a store or tavern. A considerable credit will be given. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by
JOHN STANLEY, Jr.
N. B.—Should the house not be sold, it will be for rent. February 4—3t*.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, as agents for several extensive New England Manufactories, will have constantly for sale, by the Package, and on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Philadelphia or New York, a large assortment of desirable DOMESTIC GOODS, viz:
Merrimack Prints;
Hamilton White and Colored Cotton, and Colored Worsted Goods;
Mathuen Sheetings and Tickings;
Appleton Cottons;
Lowell Heavy Sheetings and Osnaburgs;
Waltham Sheetings and Shirtings;
Lancaster Cottons;
Amsbury Flannels, &c. &c. &c.
They refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Pittsburgh.
GRANT & WARD,
No. 4, Lorman Row, Hanover street, Baltimore.
February 4.—1mo.

I HAVE made an arrangement by which V. B. HORTON, Esq. will assist me in my professional business. He will attend specially to the business of collections, the preparation of causes for trial, and to professional correspondence. My clients may rely on his ability, diligence, and integrity. WALTER FORWARD.
Pittsburgh, Jan 11, 1830—w3mo.

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NEW LISBON, OHIO.

ATTENDS to the practice of the Law in Columbiana, Trumbull, Stark, Tuscarawas, and Portage counties, State of Ohio. He has made an arrangement with W. W. FETTERMAN, Esq. of the city of Pittsburgh, by which any business, claims for collection, &c. may be immediately transmitted to him and promptly attended to. Feb. 4—6t

NOW SAY NOT FORTUNE'S FICKLE!!!
Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

DRAWN Nos. of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1831:—

33, 1, 61, 6, 33, 14. 54, 62, 30.

Nos. 6, 14, 33, one quarter of the Grand Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! Was sold to Mr. Owen Aston, vender, who disposed of it to a gentleman of this city.

Nos. 1, 6, 30, a Prize of three hundred—whole ticket—sent to Messrs. Clarke & Cook, of Wheeling, Virginia.

Nos. 38, 54, 62, a Prize of three hundred dollars, sent to Greensburgh, Pennsylvania.

Nos. 14, 30, 62, one quarter of the Capital Prize of two thousand one hundred and ten dollars, sent to a gentleman in Ohio. Besides several of three hundred, one hundred, fifty, forty, &c. sold to citizens and correspondents abroad.

Our friends will see by the above list, that Fortune still holds forth at her old favorite's,
GEORGE A. COOK.
Ag't. for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. February 4, 1831.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and Birmingham road company, are hereby notified that an election, for officers of said company, will be held at the House of JOHN OBEY, at the South end of the Monongahela Bridge, in St. Clair Township, on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. PATTERSON,
F. WENDT,
J. BELTZHOOVER,
J. McDONALD,
D. O'CONNER,
O. ORMSBY,
R. BURKE,
F. BAUSMAN.

February 4.—3t.

NOTICE.—The annexed list of names is published in obedience to the following resolution of the Councils, adopted on the 27th December last:—"*Resolved*, by the Select and Common Councils, That the Treasurer be instructed to publish the names of all creditors, or persons having a credit on the Treasurer's books for old paving, redeemable in Taxes, in two of the public newspapers of the city, and that he take immediate measures for collecting the balance overpaid or allowed in the Taxes on old paving," viz:

William M'Knight	John Hodge
P. M. Dillon	Murdoch M'Leod
John Eaton	John Gallagher
Patrick M'Manny	William Graham, Jr.
Robert Campbell	William M'Gowan
John Martin	Mr. Mitchell
Daniel Beltzhoover	Michael Hanton
John Thompson	George Smith
Ebenezer M'Guffin	Philip Bradly
John H. Chaplin	James Guy
Edward M'Quaide	John Beggs
Mr. Stokely	John Reed
Neille Kennedy	James Stokes
George Irwin	James Crosier
John Roberts	Rees Jones
Andrew Galway	George Vogan
James Woodburn	John Young
James Sproat	Joseph Campbell
Ebenezer Beatty	James Patterson
Britton Brunot	Aaron Denman
James Jelly	Estate of H. Weidner
Joseph Cannon	David Clide
James Clark	David Evans
William Barrett	Leo. Dobbin
Alex'r Addison	William Arthurs
Alex'r M'Donald	F. B. Holmes
Mrs. Cecil	

WM. GRAHAM, Jr., Treas'r.
Treasurer's Office, Feb. 4, 1831.

☞Those persons embraced in the latter clause of the above resolution, will see the necessity, and are hereby notified, to make immediate payment to me. Their names are subjoined, with the amount overpaid or allowed, viz:

Joseph Harris' heirs,	$15 57
Thomas Collins' heirs,	27 45
James Guy's heirs,	2 54
Henry Fulton's heirs,	2 41
Thomas Wallace's heirs,	20 87
Wm. R. Graham,	3 00
Benj. Balsley's heirs,	1 42
George Stewart,	4 41
James Shields,	3 48
Ralph Culbertson's heirs,	9 53
Transfer from Thomas Hazelton to John Thaw,	36 46

WM. GRAHAM, Jr., Treas'r.
Pittsburgh, February 4—3t

V. B. HORTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE NO. 44 FOURTH STREET.—
January 11—w6mo.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of FEBRUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-No. Lottery: Nine drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	51	50
1	10,000	51	40
1	2,500	51	30
1	1,505	102	25
5	1,000	102	20
5	500	1479	10
5	400	11475	5
10	300		
20	200	13395 prizes	$136,880
35	100	20825 blanks	

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. February 4, 1831.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN.
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscribers having been appointed trustees of Richard Flint, an absconding debtor, all persons indebted to the said Flint, are required to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to such debtor, to the subscribers forthwith; and all creditors of said Flint, are required to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands duly authenticated.
LEWIS PETERSON,
JOHN ROBINSON,
JOHN CASSADY.
February 4.—3t

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE Steam Boat TALISMAN, W. M. Carlisle, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river.
For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to
January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to MARK STACKHOUSE, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are hereby required to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors of the said Mark Stackhouse are required to present their claims to the said subscribers.
MICHAEL STACKHOUSE,
REBECCA STACKHOUSE,
Administrators, &c. &c. of Mark Stackhouse, dec
January 21, 1831—w8t.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

FRESH DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON

HAS just received a large assortment of fresh DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES; Family, Patent and Horse Medicines; Paints; Essential Oils; Varnishes; Dye Stuffs; Perfumery and Spices; Surgeons' Instruments; Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures; Spring and Plain Lancets; Mortars and Pestles; Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug line, carefully selected from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and warranted genuine; which, being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers.

*** BITTERS of a superior quality, for tavern keepers, by the gallon or smaller quantity.

☞ Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1831—Fi6

BOOT & SHOE STORE

THE subscriber is constantly supplied with a large and general assortment of Philadelphia and city made BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, at his Store, south west corner of the Diamond and Market street.
ROBERT DONNELL.
January 4, 1831.—w3mo.

HATTERS' FURS
AND TRIMMINGS.

THE subscriber has just received, from the city of New York, a well selected Stock of HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS of all kinds, which are offered for sale at his hat store, No. 66 Market street.

Also, a general assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS of his own manufacture, wholesale and retail, on fair terms.
JAMES WILSON.
Jan. 28.—wtf.

CHEAP CASH STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN ALEXANDER begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire stock of DRY GOODS of H. Alexander & Co., and has established himself at their old stand, No. 65 Market street: he has at present, and intends keeping always on hand, a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. As he intends doing decidedly a cash business, he is resolved to sell goods as low as they can be bought west of the mountains.—By keeping a choice selection of every thing new and desirable in the line of *Fancy Dry Goods*, he hopes to merit and share the patronage of his friends and the public.

Also, always on hand, a large stock of Mahogany, Rose, and Satin Wood Veneers; Mahogany Boards, Planks, and Scantling; Brass Caps and Bases, for columns; Brass Stringing; Patent Spring Punch Saw Sets, a new and universally approved article, and various other articles in the Cabinet Maker's line, not to be had elsewhere in the city. All of which will be sold at low prices, and on accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, January 28, 1831.—2mw

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 12th of FEBRUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	51	50
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1	2,500	51	30
1	1,505	102	25
5	1,000	102	20
5	500	1479	10
5	400	11475	5
10	300		
20	200	13395 prizes	$136,880
35	100	20825 blanks	

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
February 4, 1831.

THE UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK.

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.

Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 14.—Just received and for sale by the subscribers, No. 14 of Harper's Family Library, containing a Narrative of the Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions, with Illustrations of their Climate, Geology, and Natural History, and an account of the Whale Fishery, with engravings, and a Chart of the Polar Seas, by Professor Jameson, Leslie, and Murray. JOHN I. KAY & CO.

February 1.—3t. No. 95, Market Street.

JUST rec'd and for sale by HOGAN & CO. Vol. 2nd *Moore's Life of Byron—Harper's Family Library, No. 14*: Polar Seas and Regions, with maps and illustrations—*Hinton's Views of the United States, Parts* 1 and 2. Feb. 1.

HALSTED ON DYSPEPSIA.—A further supply just rec'd and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets.

February 1—2t

NEW LONDON ANNUALS.—*The Humorist*, by W. H. Harrison, author of "Tales of a Physician," &c. Embellished by fifty engravings, exclusive of numerous vignettes, from designs by the late T. Rowlandson.—*The Comic Offering, or Ladies Melange of Literary mirth, for 1834.* Edited by Louisa Henrietta Sheridan.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., Corner of Front and Market streets.

February 1.—3t.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT HIGHLANDER, will depart for the above and intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of the river.—For freight or passage, apply to

M'KEE, CLARKE, & Co.

Feb. 1.—3t 81 Front street.

☞ Valuable Property For Sale.

THE STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 30 on the Diamond, at present occupied by Edward Duff.

ALSO, The two story brick Dwelling House, No. 89 on Smithfield street, in which at present I reside; together with the two story frame Dwelling House, No. 87, adjoining the above. For particulars apply to

JOHN D. DAVIS,

Jan 11—7t. No. 45 Front street.

☞ *BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscribers having declined business in this city, their books and papers are left at the store of S. Baird & Co. No. 106 Wood street, for settlement. All persons indebted to us are requested to call with them promptly, and settle their accounts; or they will otherwise be collected by the most summary process.

H. ALEXANDER & CO.

January 21, 1831—2mo

A YOUNG MAN who can come well recommended as a Salesman and Book keeper, may hear of a good situation in a Dry Good Store, in this city, by leaving his address with the editor, directed to C. F.

Pittsburgh, January 28th, 1831.—3t

WANTED,

A GARDENER, to whom liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the editor of the Gazette. January 28—tf

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LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 18th day of March next ensuing, on the premises of Andrew Wall, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, deceased—a moiety of his real estate, containing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres of first rate upland, about sixty acres of which are cleared and under good fence; ten or twelve acres partly cleared; the remainder first rate timber land. The whole tract lies well for ploughing. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see the premises previous to the day of sale. Immediate possession, with an indisputable title, will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on his or their complying with the terms of sale, which will be made known by the subscribers on the day of sale.

JACOB F. WALL, } *Exec'rs.*
GARRET WALL, }

January 14, 1831.—6w.

Pittsburgh Female Seminary.

MRS. NEWCOMB informs her patrons that she has employed Monsieur Mouls, recently from Paris, who will give Lessons in the

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

commencing on the first day of February next.—*Terms*, exclusive of other branches, *Five Dollars*.

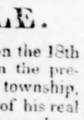
January 28, 1831—3t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living 1½ miles from Middletown and Brunerstown, on the 14th December last, from this place, assupposed, on board the steamer Magnolia or Peruvian, a yellow man, named Carter Braxter, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, remarkably large projecting teeth, in front, with a down look, when spoken to; a fellow of but few words. Said negro is supposed to have directed his course towards Pittsburgh, and may, probably, make for Canada. The above reward will be given for said negro, if taken out of the State, or 20 dollars if secured in any jail so that he can again be obtained, by the subscriber, with all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS B. MILLER.

January 25.—4t

FOR RENT, the three story brick house, No. 26 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.



ALSO, a three story brick warehouse, and back buildings, now occupied by S. Gledhill, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market street. Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

GREAT CURIOSITY!!

NOW EXHIBITING AT

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MERMAID!

THIS Wonderful Curiosity is now exhibiting, for A VERY SHORT TIME, as above.

The Mermaid now offered to the public, was purchased by the Captain of a Dutch merchant ship, at BENCOOLEN, in the island of *Sumatra*. It was then in a half putrid state, having no other preparation to preserve it than being besmeared with a kind of rosin, or composition, similar to Venetian turpentine. It however soon became perfectly hard, and the composition, which was in many parts so thick as to encrust the whole animal, was, on the Captain's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, removed with care, but with great difficulty, by Mons. Villet, a celebrated preserver of subjects of Natural History, in Cape Town. (This learned man had an opportunity of closely examining it, and gave it as his decided opinion, that it was a natural production.) It was here seen and purchased by a respectable Merchant residing at the Cape, and transmitted by him to London. The present proprietor gave an enormous sum for it, with a view of gratifying the public, and although various opinions have been advanced respecting its origin, he has the pleasure to state, the most sceptical persons have expressed a satisfaction on beholding it.

Mariners have described the Mermaid as having a flowing head of hair; in this animal a large fin runs down the back of the neck, and some hairs are visible on the head. The present proprietor is not competent to say any thing more on the subject from his own knowledge, but most respectfully invites the public to see and judge for themselves, the more minute the inspection, the more satisfactory the result; for among the naturalists and men of faculty who have bestowed their attention on it, they have not been able to come to any unanimous decision, for they find that the ears are differently placed and of a different structure to any other animal, formed, as it were, to hear at an immense distance. The formation of the arms, hands, and breasts, being also very different from either biped or quadruped, and the fishy, or tail part, being unlike any fish yet described.

These facts, compared with the many accounts of Navigators having seen Mermaids, it is presumed will in some measure remove those doubts which might have before existed, and leave us only to speculate upon how wonderful and great are Nature's works.

Also, Dunlap's celebrated Painting of

CHRIST REJECTED,

Which has been exhibited with great success in all the eastern cities, and is considered one of his very best. These in addition to the large collection of Natural Curiosities, can be exhibited but for a limited period.

Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½. Open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M. and brilliantly illuminated every evening. January 25, 1831.

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of

W. W. IRWIN,

Corner of Fourth and Market streets.

January 28, 1831—tf.

A CARD.

P. HENRY ANDERSON respectfully informs his patrons and others, that his Dancing School will hereafter be open for Misses and Masters, on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, from 3 to 5 o'clock; and for the Gentemen's class on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

N. B.—He would be happy to receive additional pupils in either of the above classes, if early application be made at the Assembly Room, or to him, at his residence in First street, one door below Mr. John M'Donald's Law Office.—Private lessons given to Ladies and Gentlemen, should they desire them. January 25, 1831.—tf.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have lately received a large collection of approved editions of Roman Catholic Books, among which are Doway Bibles and Testaments in splendid binding, Manuals, Vade Mecums, Prayer Books, Missals, Catechisms, &c. which they offer for sale low. Jan. 14.—8t

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PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms.

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.

Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1830.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

LAW NOTICE.—The undersigned has formed a connexion, in the Practice of the Law, with ORLANDO METCALF, Esqr., late of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and ANDREW W. LOOMIS, Esq., of New Lisbon, Columbiana co. Ohio. Through Mr. Metcalf, (who has removed to this city,) and myself, business can be forwarded to Mr. Loomis in Ohio, who attends the courts of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Portage, Trumbull, and Jefferson.

☞ Office of Burke & Metcalf, in the Diamond, back of the Court-House.

ROB'T BURKE.

January 7.—6t & w6t

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade*; and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 67, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,

Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

January 11, 1831—tl4J

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings*, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best sent for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association,

NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road*," intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN.

Commis'ners.

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET. The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store

Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 8 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan*; *two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGONIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Likis & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*.—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB.

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD STS. has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of Second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by A. D. LEWIS, Wood, between Second and Third Streets, and also under Robert Patterson's Bookstore, on the south side of the Diamond. June 5—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y